

DR. LAMAR OF OREGON, has been appointed Major in the army. This is an appointment not fit to be made.

The Canton Zouaves, says the Canton Republican have sent home to their friends about \$6000 in money. Our Holmes county boys will send home a good proportion of their pay when they get any.

Will not some "good in figures," tell us how long it would take ten men properly armed with picks, crowbars, &c., to open the sluice on the public square, in the event of a fire? The mud is about a foot deep on the corners and frozen as hard as a rock. *Gloria in excelsis, &c.*

The weather for a few days past has been very mild for the season, and owing to the frequency of the rains, the streams are very much swollen.

A very interesting and successful protracted meeting is going on at the Elliott Church (M. E.), in Mechanics township.

Millersburg, Vaice, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and perhaps a few other towns, whose names begin or end with "dam," are the only ones that have Canals in the middle of the streets. Its all due to the superior wisdom of the "city fathers," in having the "grade" properly fixed, and frequently altered. The first process gives labor to the street makers and the second, variety to the appearance of our streets.

JUST WHAT WAS WANTED.—Whilst in Frederickburg a few days since, we dropped into the new Boot and Shoe Store of our young friend Lewis, and found it to be just the thing long needed there—a place where a good variety of that kind of goods could be found and bought at low prices. His stock is all new and complete. We hope he will be properly patronized.

We print elsewhere a written letter to the New York Tribune by Mr. W. A. Crozier, relative to a conversation between President Lincoln and Gen. JIM LANE. The probability is Mr. Crozier is not a verbatim reporter. It is very unlikely that the President said he did not believe the United States Government had a right to give up to loyal masters slaves who were willing to return to them; and yet, that is what Mr. Crozier says he said. Mr. Crozier further states that a "prominent officer" told the President he had been asking to ask him why he did not acquire a territory somewhere, "without asking the consent of Congress or any body else, and say to the negroes of the rebel States, 'Here come out and go over there, and we will protect you.' Mr. Crozier doesn't venture to give the President's reply to this absurd person. It might be worth while to inquire how the President would go about it solitary and alone to acquire territory, and how the invitation to the negroes in the rebel States to come out, could be executed just now, and how they would get out, if they were actually to receive invitations. Taken all in all, we must place Mr. Crozier's report of a private conversation among the apocryphal writings.

Mr. GUSKLE has introduced a Bill into the Senate of Ohio, to repeal sections 13, 14, and 16, of the Independent Treasury Act of 1858. The bill is designed to meet the stipulations of the Bank Suspension Law. By the Independent Law, County Treasurers are required to receive gold and silver in certain amounts, and certain bank notes for taxes. The sections to be repealed might conflict with the suspension act, which requires Treasurers to take Demand Notes and certain bank paper for taxes.

Mr. SPRAGUE introduced a preamble and resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into and report upon the progress of sorghum culture in Ohio, with a view to encouraging its cultivation, if it promises profit; also to inquire into the adaptability of the French Sugar beet to our soil and climate.—Agreed to.

SENATOR BERRY.—The Indianapolis Journal professes to have information that Senator of Indianapolis disapproves the action of the 8th of January Convention. We do not think it possible that the information is reliable. It is true the treason of that day was rather open for a man who loves to drive in the dirt, and work under cover of darkness, but that he would have the courage to denounce it is expecting of him as an exhibition of straight forward conduct of which he is incapable. Senator Berry has more faith in co-laborers in the world than JAMES G. DAVIS, who doesn't believe in decency or English Grammar, and JAMES PERRY, who has no faith in the Declaration of Independence.

We hope Senator Berry will get his deserts by being expelled from the U. S. Senate. A resolution of the kind is now before that body. Senators and LANE of Indiana have spoken upon it and under their thrusters the miserable traitor squirmed and wriggled without doing his own cause much justice.

Secretary Stanton has taken hold of his Department with a vigor that indicates an intention to do something. Four days in the week are to be given exclusively to business connected with service in the field, one to Senators and Representatives, and one to civilians having business with the Secretary, requiring personal interviews.

We are greatly pleased with the recommendation of the Secretary, that action on all pending army appointments be suspended till March 1st. No additional appointments will be made before that time. The field is to be left clear for promotions for gallantry. There was a herd of tooth-rattling politicians dragging after Cameron for Brigadier General's Commission, and they felt alarmed when they heard of the appointment of Stanton. Their troubles are over now. If they wish to be Brigadiers they must enter the army and be promoted for meritorious service.

What the Legislature is Doing.

The Columbus Journal of a late date, tells the story in this wise:—"Their sessions consume the sum total of four hours each day—and their pay happens to be, just as many dollars per day each as are the hours they spend. From these data we presume that a tolerably correct calculation as to the daily amount required for the pay of members is not beyond the arithmetic of most of the members themselves. To this add expenses of clerks, sergeants, pages and incidentals, and the daily expense of the house is not short of \$400. And this is \$100 per hour for their working hours. Now this retrenching body spent, the other day, about two hours of its time in entreaching themselves by retrenching and actually succeeded, at an expense of only two hundred dollars, in saving the State full one hundred and fifty dollars, which they took away from the little Messenger Boy! For this treacherous display of retrenchment the people ought to be hugely thankful—the more so, as the same retrenching body forthwith elected a 'commissioner of spittoons' and at the same time moved to abolish the office of Commissioner of Schools! And the wonder yet remains that, in their retrenching spasms, they did not dissolve the 'Spittoon Department,' as they propose to do the School Department, upon the Secretary of State!

Oh, it is not time there was an insurrection, a rebellion, an earthquake, or something else that would rid Ohio of the little muds, and corrupt souls who get into and control her Legislative bodies.

The tone of the Southern newspapers, as a general thing, is gloomy, and indicates that the insurrectionary States are filled with apprehensions of the most dreadful disasters, and that the people begin to see and understand the awful situation in which they are placed by the political leaders who have plunged them into revolution. We find in many of the Southern journals bitter criticisms of the policy of JEFF. DAVIS, and the expressions of dissatisfaction with his rule are frequent, and show, even in the cautiousness with which they are worded a spirit of deadly hostility. It is not often, now, that we find the Southern papers talking of the cowardice of Northern people. They have given up that style of self-deception.

Landed we think the insurgents are receiving most valuable instruction, and there is reason to think that by the time their war education is finished, they will become tolerably good citizens of the United States.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, since he got into the United States Senate, has been guilty of some singular inconsistencies, to call him by no harsher name. "He rebuked by speech," says the State Journal, the President's suspension of the habeas corpus act, at the extra session of Congress, and immediately thereafter voted to legalize the President's act in so doing. It appears also from the same authority, that when the confirmation of Mr. CAMERON's nomination as Minister to Russia was before the Senate, SHERMAN was conspicuous for the pungency of his remarks on CAMERON; for the honorable confirmation of whose nomination he afterward voted.

The Journal commends highly the endowment of Senator SHERMAN "which enables him to give both sides of every important question the full benefit of his senatorial abilities." It describes him, senatorially speaking, as a duplex home or double man, and thinks that, as he should be entitled to double distinction and double pay.

If the Journal is right in its estimation of SHERMAN, there will be no need of sending another Senator from Ohio on the expiration of BEN. WADSWORTH's term, as SHERMAN will supply the place of two.

ILLINOIS COFFEE.—MR. GEO. R. HOFFMAN, of Effingham county, Illinois, last year raised two bushels of coffee, nearly identical with the Rio coffee. His seed was sent to him three years ago from Australia. It is not productive the first year, bearing a little the second year, and is most productive the third season. At its estimate thirty bushels can be grown per acre.—The plant has every appearance of hardiness and adaptability to Ill. soil. Many farmers in Mr. HOFFMAN's vicinity will plant it the coming season.

Some of the boys in the 16th regiment write home that they were within sixteen miles of Somerset, at the time of the late fight there, and could hear the booming of the cannon very distinctly. They were put on "double quick" in order to have a hand in the fight but arrived too late, the fox having been bagged; but not too late to participate with their fellow soldiers in the rejoicing over the victory.

The 16th is for the present stationed at Somerset where letters will be directed. The 5th Regt. SHERMAN's Brigade, is at Lebanon, Ky.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says, "Gen. McCLELLAN has the enemy in a trap." While admiring the charming simplicity, and carrying the delicious self-confidence of the devout believers in the "trap," theory, many of us who have greater faith in hard, solid fighting than in science, candidly own up to that we "don't see it." It looks to our untutored minds, very much like the "trap" in which the lamented JIM FIDDLER caught the Judge, during the progress of the famous Sacramento fight, when, lying upon his back, he inserted his nose between the Judge's teeth, "for the purpose of holding him down." Admitting the trap, however, isn't it about time, in all conscience, that our "youthful commander" should seriously consider the propriety of springing it, and bagging the game?

The news of the surrender of Mason and SLIDWELL created such satisfaction in England, as that of the arrest did indignation. The London Times says they are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American Lion, having been long known as habitual haters and revilers of England, and sincerely hopes Englishmen would give these fellows an oration. England has returned them good for evil; and if they can, they will be only too willing to entangle her in a war with the North. England would have done the same for two negroes. Other journals advise a similar course.

The rebels attempt to discredit the news of the defeat and death of ZOLICOFFER, and they are talking of some heretofore unheard of victory of theirs in Missouri. They have not whipped anybody recently in Missouri.

Trumbull county, Ohio, has sent 1000 men to the war. This is called one of the "Abolition" counties, a class, who according to Democratic opinion, do the talking, but not the fighting. Ashland, another Western Reserve county, sends about 1900 men. The Yankees love to talk against slavery and are willing to fight those who own them, when it becomes necessary in order to perpetuate our free Government.

The Hutchinson Family, desiring to cheer the camp life on the Potomac and relieve the soldiers from the depressing quiet under which they chafe, received permission to go across the river and sing. They so far forgot what was due to the feelings of the South as to sing an Anti-slavery song. For this they were forced to retire, and worse than all, were compelled to listen to lectures from Generals Kearney and Franklin on the enormity of their offense. This sort of zeal in our officers promises better for the rebels than for the Union cause.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal says that the morning after the battle between Colonel GARFIELD's forces and HUNTER MARSHALL's rebels, "four wagons were overtaken by our cavalry loaded with their dead, the wagons fast bound in the mud.—Thirteen rebels were found dead on the field, and a pile of bodies covered with leaves and bushes." He estimates their loss in that affair at 50 killed, 100 wounded, and 100 prisoners, with lots of arms, tents, and military stores.

Gen. BURLE seems to be a true military man. Making war is his profession, and he does not trouble himself much about the art of peace and the science of demagoguery. It was his opinion, when taking command of our forces in Kentucky, that enough had been done in the way of proclamations. So he has omitted all literary efforts. He has continued to transact business without elaborate general orders, and has issued an order three lines in length prohibiting proclamations in his department.—He takes no part in the discussions as to the cause of the war. He says he does not know what it is about, but he does know it is his duty to fight for his Government, and whip the enemy if he can.

General George H. Thomas, the senior Union General engaged in the late battle, is a native of Virginia, and is one of those loyal officers in the regular army from the seceded States who resisted the machinations of the rebels. He graduated at West Point in 1856, with the rank of second Lieutenant of infantry. In 1859 he was appointed instructor of artillery and cavalry, which position he held at the breaking out of the present rebellion, when he was appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers, and placed in charge of a division in General Patterson's command on the upper Potomac.

The Burnside expedition has been heard from. It consisted of over 125 vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 15th and 17th inst., having been greatly retarded by severe storms and adverse winds which prevailed during that time. After their arrival at Hatteras they experienced a series of unparalleled storms; that as times it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet. Several vessels were wrecked, and the loss of property will probably amount to three or four millions of dollars.—They expected to be all right again in a few days and proceed forward.

HON. NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Columbus, has been appointed; by President LINCOLN, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place made vacant by the death of Judge MCLEAN. This is an appointment eminently fit to be made.

One of the good effects of the abolition of the franking privilege, will be the relief of the people from the masses of trash that have been forwarded by complacent Congressmen to confounding constituents. The matter that has been franked, has been a general rule, very costly to the Government, and worthless to the people.

The household effects of the rebel General BUCKNER were sold at public auction at Louisville, Ky., last week, to satisfy the demands of the city tax collector. The auctioneer sold out BUCKNER's oak book-cases, desk, tables, arm-chairs, chamber furniture and other articles, and stopped when the amount of the tax had been realized. Some scraps of carpet and bedding remained unsold.

An unsuccessful attempt was lately made to burn the depot of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, in Cleveland. Bales of hemp, saturated with oil, were fired, but a watchman discovered the fire before it had made much progress, and extinguished it. In saving the building, the depot of the C. C. & P. R. R. was also rescued from destruction.

The contested election case, for the Governorship of Kansas, has been decided in favor of ROBINSON. He is the present incumbent, and under this decision of the Supreme Court holds over another year.

It appears that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the total contribution raised by the entire South in aid of the sufferers by the great Charleston conflagration. This sorry show of Southern benevolence, nevertheless, does not prevent their papers from indulging in magnificent schemes of subscriptions for the relief of Ireland.

BALIE PETERSON, JR.—It has been ascertained that the BALIE PETERSON killed in the recent battle in Kentucky, was not the late member of Congress and Minister to Brazil, under President FILLMORE, but his son BALIE PETERSON, JR.

Where there is no slavery there is no rebellion. Those who deny that slavery is the pretext and cause of the rebellion, would do well to bear this fact in mind.

Gen. ZOLICOFFER, killed at the battle of Mill's Cross Roads, was the Whig and American member of the House of the National Congress, representing the Nashville District from 1853 to 1859.

The keeper of Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, reported that up to the 13th inst., 540 Confederate soldiers had been buried there.

The Louisville Journal states that the number of cannon captured by our troops at ZOLICOFFER's camp, is twelve—a pretty good haul.

Congress is still in session. Their time is principally spent in debating what they will do with the negroes—after they catch them.

From the Holmes County Farmer.
Muster Roll.
Of Capt. Drake's Company, (H. 23d Regiment of V. Infantry.—At the time of leaving Camp Chase, Ohio, July 25th 1861, for the theatre of active service in Western Virginia the Company numbered 81, rank and file; to-wit:

James L. Drake, Captain,
C. E. Richenbach, 1st Lieut.,
D. K. Smith, 2d "
Benly Liggett, Orderly Sergeant,
G. W. Smith, Sergeant,
G. W. Rammage, "
James M. Craig, "
W. H. Liggett, "
W. T. Loopold, "
Benj. S. Brown, Corporal,
Lewis D. Hughes, "
Elisha Harris, "
G. W. Shaffer, "
Emanuel Stever, "
William Brown, "
Jon Elder, "
Elisha Robinson, Musician,
Aaron Sigafos, Waggoner.

Privates.
William C. Barnes, Josh. W. Matlocks,
Samuel Bell, James McLain,
Benj. F. Bell, James McLain,
Lorenzo D. Bell, Samuel McLain,
David Biggs, Thomas McLain,
John Campbell, William Northway,
Albert Carmichael, Immer McMillen,
Samuel G. Clark, Charles Oustot,
Gustavus E. Class, Daniel Oustot,
Benj. F. Cooper, Henry W. Parsons,
Henry H. Cramer, Francis Peche,
Isaac R. Crawford, Elisha Peeler,
Christian Crumwell, Joseph Pinkerton,
James R. Davidson, James W. Poulson,
Conrad Doupp, Cassius M. Powers,
Louis Doupp, Joseph Rowlinson,
Francis M. Drake, William Reck,
John W. Fisher, David Richerson,
Frank Gardner, Jacob Rife,
Bernard Gillespie, Henry Sauer,
James W. Green, Walter B. Selby,
David Grubbs, Christian Shank,
Wilson Harper, David Shanklin,
George W. Harper, William H. Snyder,
Chas. Hay, Samuel B. Spencer,
Henry Henderson, Stephen Spurgin,
F. Houriant, John W. Turner,
Jacob J. Keler, Thomas Ward,
Charles Keler, John E. Wareham,
Amie Legett, Isaac N. Whitney,
Henry Lightner, Robinson Wiggins,
Richard Lightner, Thomas Williams,
Daniel Long.

The following named persons became members at the time specified:
Oct 1st, '61—Simon P. Hay,
" 15th, '61—William T. Chambers,
" Alfred W. Crawford,
" Norman S. Crawford,
" Francis M. Scott,
" Jacob G. Sponogle,
" John D. Sponogle.

Since entering the service the Company has lost seventeen men to-wit:
Franklin Gardner, James McLain and Joseph Rowlinson were dishonorably discharged and drummed out of the service, for the crime of theft, by order of Col. Scornmon, September 1st, 1871.

Benjamin F. Bell, James R. Davidson, James McClellan, John E. Wareham Robinson Wiggins, Henry Lightner, Joshua W. Matlocks, George W. Rammage, Elias Robinson, Henry Sauer, and Thomas Ward were severally discharged from the service in consequence of physical disability the first named, on the 24th of September and the other six, on the 1st of November, 1861.

Benjamin F. Cooper was appointed Sergeant Major of the 23d Regiment, Nov. 1st 1861, and transferred to the non-commissioned staff.

Richard Lightner died, of fever at the General Hospital, at Cincinnati, October 17th 1861.

Jacob O. Sponogle died, of typhoid fever, at Fayetteville, Va., December 21st, 1861. Making a total loss of 17.

Sergeant, George W. Rammage; and Corporal William F. Leopold; were reduced to the ranks for "general inefficiency and neglect of duty," on the 11th of October, and privates, Francis M. Drake, and Isaac Whitney, were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies.

The Company consists, January 1st 1862, of 77 members; being 10 less than there were prior; to coming to Western Virginia. The men are from the counties following

Holmes 39 Franklin 6
Knox 13 Morgan 4
Ashland 8 Mahoning 1
Wayne 5

Death of Ex-President Tyler.
The Richmond Examiner of last Monday has a full account of the last hours of John Tyler. We quote:

On Saturday morning the public were startled by the intelligence that a little after midnight ex-President Tyler had breathed his last in his rooms, in the Exchange Hotel, of this city. The announcement of this melancholy fact occasioned the most painful surprise in the community, as it had not been known that Mr. Tyler had been sick, or even generally known that he at all been indisposed.

On the Sunday morning preceding his death Mr. Tyler came to the breakfast table, at the Exchange Hotel, as usual.—While sipping a cup of tea, he was seized with a sudden faintness, and on attempting to rise fell to the floor. He was taken into the ladies parlor, where he recovered, and was then conveyed to his chamber.—Several physicians were present, and came to the assistance of Mr. Tyler.

This sudden attack of illness was not supposed to be serious, and gave but little alarm, as it was well known that the deceased, at different periods of his life, had been subject to severe attacks of vertigo.—Hopes were indulged of his speedy recovery, and it was not doubted that he would get well until the night he died, when he was suddenly taken worse and falling rapidly, but without pain, died precisely at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock on Friday night.

At the time of the decease of Mr. Tyler, there were present in his chamber Drs. Brown, Peachy and Miller, Mr. Josiah O. Wilson, of Charles City, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard, and Mrs. Tyler and child. These were the witnesses of his last moments.—Dr. Brown had been sent for, and on entering the room Mr. Tyler said, "Doctor I am dying." A few moments and he fell off into the utter weakness that precedes dissolution. One of the attending physicians approached the bedside with medicine, and said, "Mr. Tyler, let me give you some stimulant." "I will not have it," replied the dying sufferer, and in a few minutes quietly breathed his last. His intelligent words was the reply to the doctor.

The Battle near Somerset.

This fight is called battle of Mill Creek—battle of Fishing Creek—battle of Cliff Creek, and so on.

From private letters to Col. Standart of this city, we gain information as to the position of the forces.
Gen. Thomas, with about seven regiments, including 9th O., 2d Minn., 10th Ind., some cavalry and Kenney's (Genesee O.) battery had come on Saturday to within about eight miles of Somerset, on the Columbia road, at what is called Logan's Forks. On Friday our troops at Somerset marched out for the same place. Two regiments going by a road called the lower road, and the others by the Columbia road. Those by the lower route were prevented by the back water from crossing Turkey Creek as intended at Hudson. On Saturday, four regiments were ordered back to Somerset. Meanwhile heavy rain fell, raising the streams still higher. Standart's battery went with the force to Thomas' camp. Wetmore's Battery remained at Somerset.

On Saturday night the rebels, under Gen. Crittenden, left camp to attack our forces, under the supposition there were but three regiments at Logan's Forks; he no doubt, had knowledge of the four regiments ordered back to Somerset. The attack was made early Sunday morning.—The returned forces to Somerset were sent forward again on Sunday, arriving at the scene of operation before Monday morning.

There were but few prisoners taken; one of which said that he was made to believe that they could walk over the Yankees, and one of them could whip eight.—Zolicofer's body had been fully identified by people at Somerset who knew him personally.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

ZOLICOFFER'S CORPSE.
He lay in a tent wrapped in an army blanket, his chest and left arm and side exposed. A tall rather slender man, with thin, brown hair, fine forehead, somewhat bald, Roman nose, firm wide mouth and clean shaved face. A pistol ball had struck him in the breast, a little above the heart, killing him instantly. His face bore no expression such as is usually found on those who fall in battle—no malice, no reckless hate, not even a shadow of physical pain. It was calm, placid, noble. But I have never looked on a countenance so marked with sadness.

STANDART'S BATTERY.
Another correspondent says:
The enemy formed in two fields, attacking the Indiana troops both in front and upon their left flank. A section of Capt. Standart's battery had been brought up, and was stationed in the road. The attack here was made about seven o'clock in the morning. Col. Manson coming up to the position just after the attack began, and seeing that his men must be overpowered before the other regiments could come up, ordered his men to fall back, which they did in good order fighting as they went. Capt. Standart reluctantly gave up the privilege of "giving the enemy blizzard" from that point, and retired too.

HOW ZOLICOFFER FELL.

A short distance from Zolicofer, a party of his men had been broken from their comrades and were herding together like frightened deer. Col. Fry's men were just about to fire on them. Gen. Z. was on foot within a few feet of the Colonel.—A gun coat concealed his uniform. Seeing the condition of his men, as the Colonel rode up, Gen. Z. said to Colonel Fry, "Colonel, you would not fire upon your friends, would you?" Col. F. supposed, from the General's manner and remark, that he was one of our own officers, replied, "Certainly not, sir; I have no such intention." He turned and rode a few steps, when one of Zolicofer's aides fired at him, wounding his horse. Believing he was tricked, the Colonel at once turned and fired at the General. The latter raised his hand to his breast and fell dead. Another ball struck him at the same moment, I believe, in the arm.

BALIE PETERSON, JR.

Here, too, fell young Balie Peterson, son of a venerable man well known to the nation. Young Peterson like his father, struggled long against disunion. He was hissed and insulted in the streets last May for telling his love for the Union.

THE CHARGE OF THE OHIO 9th AND 10th.

McCook's gallant Dutchmen came up to support the Tenth, forming on their right, and with them, driving the enemy out of the woods, over the ravine, up the hill, across the field to the right of the road. Standart's battery was in full play, with deadly effect to their center. Kinney's and Wetmore's were advancing.—There was no help for it, the day was lost to the rebels and they must retreat. They were pushed back, flying as they went across the fields. Bob McCook was wounded and his horse shot under him. But a bullet through the heart would hardly stop him.

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

I rode over the battlefield in the evening. Our men were burying the dead, but many still lay ghastly where they fell. The wounded had been all taken up.—The same kind treatment was extended to the enemy's wounded which was given to our own. The universal remark which they made to me as I passed through the hospital, was, "We never expected to be treated so. We have been misled. We expected to be served like dogs should we fall into your hands. You are kinder to us than we would have been to you."

DOCUMENTS FOUND.

The Cincinnati Commercial's correspondent says:
I give you a copy of two or three of the documents found in the camp. The following was found on a table in one of the cabins:

"COL. SPEARS.—We fought you bravely and desperately, but misguidedly. We leave here under pressing circumstances, but do not feel that we are whipped. We will yet succeed, and—"

Here the circumstances became so pressing that the writer did not wait to finish the epistle. Col. Spears supposed the writer to be Major John W. Bridges of the Tennessee cavalry.

The following was written on a piece of brown paper with a pencil:
Jan. 14th, 1861. FISHING CREEK.

"The great battle at Fishing Creek took place. Our loss was great. Supposed to be eight hundred killed and wounded, and a great many taken prisoners. We will try again at our breakfasts if they come to us."

At the bottom of the paper, upside down, is a name I cannot make out, and then "Polasky."

Here is another paper which is evidently the result of a council of war, held before this force came across on the north side of the Cumberland:
"The result of your crossing the river now, will be that you will be repulsed and lose all the artillery taken over. ESTILL," Dec. 4th, '61.
"Another 'Wild Cat' disaster is all we can look forward to. FULKERSON." Estill is a Colonel from Middle Tennessee. Fulkerson is a Major, and one of the big heads of the Secession party in Tennessee. It seems that there was opposition in the camp to the move on to this side of the river.

THE ARTILLERY.

The Cincinnati Times' correspondent says:
During the engagement Standart's and Wetmore's Ohio batteries were throwing shell over the heads of our own men, in the attempt to reach the ranks of the enemy. Captain Kinney succeeded in taking one section of his battery through the woods to within sixty yards of the enemy, and succeeded in delivering seven rounds upon them; every shot opening large gaps in their lines. The enemy then made a charge upon these guns, but they were instantly repulsed by a portion of the Ninth Ohio.

STANDART'S, KINNEY'S AND WETMORE'S BATTERIES.
After passing over the open fields, we ascended a high rise of ground, when "glorious to behold," there were the fortifications of the enemy full in sight, and distant about three quarters of a mile. Gen. Thomas immediately ordered up the artillery to take position on the hill.

Our pieces were soon in position. The first shell from Standart's Battery, sighted by Lieut. Bennett, went "spang" into the embrasure of the enemy. Wetmore's Battery was soon in position, on the same eminence, and opened their loud-spoken acknowledgments of respect. Kinney's Battery was taken to another eminence, overlooking the encampment, and was soon brought to bear upon them. The shells were now thrown thick and fast into the enemy's camp for the space of one hour, when, darkness coming on, the batteries were silenced for the night.

WETMORE'S PARROT GUNS.

At daylight on the morning of the 20th the 10th Kentucky and the 14th Ohio were ordered forward to reconnoitre. The steamboat in the river was seen to be crossing from shore to shore quite busy in her movements. The Parrott guns of Wetmore's battery were taken to the hill, from where the boat could be seen, and opened with shot and shell upon her. After a few discharges from the guns, the steamboat was discovered to be in flames, and also a large warehouse upon the opposite side of the Cumberland river.

AN ACT to provide for allotment certificates among volunteer forces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall appoint, for each State having volunteers in the United States service, not exceeding three persons, who shall be authorized by the President's commission to visit the several departments of the army in which volunteers from their respective States may be, and there procure from said volunteers from time to time their respective allotments of their pay to their families or friends, duly certified in writing, and by them, or by some commissioned officer of such department attested in pursuance of such orders as may be made for that purpose by the Secretary of War, and upon which certified allotment the several paymasters shall at each regular payment to troops, give drafts payable in the city of New York, to the order of such persons to whom said allotments were or may be made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the persons appointed commissioners to carry into effect the preceding section of this act shall receive no pay or emoluments whatever from the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That fifth section of the act of twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, giving suitors a lien upon soldier's pay, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and all regulations giving suitors rights and privileges beyond the rules and articles of war be the same as hereby abrogated.

Approved, December 25, 1861.
It will be noticed by the above, that Congress has passed an important act for the tax payers of the different States. The President of the United States is to appoint Commissioners for each State. The appointment of such commissioners is for the benefit of such State consequently Congress has seen fit to make no provision for the expenses and pay for said Commissioners, and undoubtedly intended that each State should make provision therefore. The President will, without doubt, appoint first class men on said mission.—Would it not be for the interest of all tax payers in the State for the Legislature of Ohio to pass an act authorizing the Governor to pay all necessary expenses and a reasonable per diem for said commissioners, in our opinion the above should be attended to at once as an act of economy.

Soldiers in Peace, Citizens in War.—The Evaporation of the English Volunteer Army.

The following is an extract from the London Review concerning the Royal Volunteers:
"The Volunteers are resigning in every direction. In one county an entire corps has been disbanded—in many others the companies are being so rapidly thinned that they must soon collapse unless fresh support arrive. The metropolis is no better off than the provinces. Every Gazette contains notifications of the resignation of officers, and we are informed that in certain corps a diminution in number is going on at the rate of twenty or thirty every week. Unquestionably this has a bad appearance. Here, just as we are apparently on the brink of a war, the volunteers—our much vaunted source of defence—are coolly taking leave of us, and giving us to understand that we must fight and protect ourselves in the old way. Can it be that the volunteers are afraid?"

So, at the first sign of the war, the boasted British army of volunteer riflemen began to fade. It seems that in this country, war is the signal for volunteering, but in England the effect of an international breeze is the breaking up of the volunteer organization.

New Advertisements.

EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP PICTURES!

Capture of Major Andre. Appeals to every American heart, and should adorn every dwelling. (Sheet 2429) 25 cents.
The Jolly Flat-Boatmen. If ever love of fun and humor were expressed in a picture, they beam from the countenances of "The Jolly Flat-Boatmen" and as a reminiscence of scenes of rude enjoyment and a historical picture independent of the high claims of art. (Sheet 2430) 25 cents.
The Trapper's Last Shot. This picture will call many a thrilling reminiscence of early border life. The trapper, with but one charge left, and that in his right hand, stands in a party of Indians. A desperate moment. (Sheet 2431) 25 cents.

Time of War. An elegant engraving, peculiarly suitable for the times, and in great demand. (Sheet 2432) 25 cents.

The Last Supper. From Leonardo da Vinci, is well known in most Christian households. It is really a treasure that should find its way into every family in the land. (Sheet 243